J. Trimble, Esq

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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, December 2, 1797.

FOR SALE.

TWO hundred two and an half acres of Land in Scott county, 54 acres are cleared, a part of which is meadow, and more may be made, there are several useful buildings, it is of the first quality. 116 acres in Franklin county, about 30 acres is cleared, it is equal to any land for richness of soil. 850 acres in Campbell county, it is entirely wood land, and of a good quality. These lands lay in the most flourishing parts of Kentucky.

500 acres in Hamilton county, in the North Western Territory, on the Little Miami river, about 35 miles from the mouth.

For terms application may be made to Major BEATTY at Lexington, Messrs. SMITH and FINDLEY, Cincinnati, or the subscriber who will occasionally be at both places.

J. CLARKE.

November 11, 1797.

HAVING passed two notes to John Hay living on the waters of Big Sandy, near Fort Franklin, for 200 dollars, one payable the 30th of June last, and the other the 30th of August, 1798, for 424 acres of land, and have his bond to make me a clear title to said land, but have good reason to dispute his right. I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes as I am determined not to pay them until he complies with his bargain.

ROBERT MILLER.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, on West Connocochegue, or by Mr. John Agnew, at Fort Legonier.

THAT *valuable Tract of Land, on the State Road, about nine miles from Greensburgh, whereon Wm. Lougherey, Esq. formerly lived, containing 161 acres and the allowance—well improved, about 12 acres of watered Meadow, one of the best Bank Barns in the County, good House, Limestone Land well Timbered, Limestone Springs—calculated for Store and Tavern—The price it will be held at till the first of March, is 8l 2s. 6d. per acre, 100l. the first of April, and one hundred a year—If the first gale is not all paid in Cash, interest for the balance—If not sold before that time, will be offered for rent at 50l. per year.*

Likewise Legonier Town Lots, for sale, by the Subscriber or John Agnew, on the premises, laid out on one Main Street—55 feet front, containing one quarter of an acre each, price 20 Dollars Cash or 22 Dollars by note and security, payable the first day of April, at which time the purchaser may expect a good and sufficient title or deed, clear of any quitrent or annuity It is near the centre of two Townships, where the annual Elections are held. The advantage of having out Lots to lease well calculated for grass, the prospect of water works on the place—a forge and furnace in the neighbourhood, all combine to make it a place of business—Tradsmen of almost all sorts much wanted—As soon as fifty lots be sold, they will be drew by Lottery—Tickets to be had of John Agnew at Fort Legonier, or Robert Williams, Merchant, Greensburgh.

Will be sold at Fort Legonier, two good Stills with their implements ready for use, for Cash or good Liquor, they contain 127, and 87 gallons, and the purshaser may have the privilege of the house formerly occupied with them the ensuing season for the Pot sale—Apply to John Agnew at Fort Legonier.

JAMES RAMSEY.

October 25, 1797.

Clapboard and Shingle Nails.

A few Kegs for Sale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, October 13, 1797.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE.

A Valuable weather-boarded two story Log House and a Lot of Ground, situate in Water street in the town of Pittsburgh, marked in Col. Woods's plan of said town No. 202, 60 feet in front, and in depth 160 feet, bounded north-westwardly by Front street, south-eastwardly by Grant street, south-westwardly by Water street, and north westwardly by Lot No. 201; the dwelling House is 25 feet front, and in depth 48 feet, compleatly lathed and plaistered, the lower room of which is very neatly finished and painted; an excellent draw well near the front door. The whole lot, except ten feet, well enclosed. The terms of sale will be made known by the subscriber living on the premises. *GASPER ABRAHAM.*

Pittsburgh August 2, 1797.

FOR SALE,

AN elegant Two Story BRICK HOUSE, and Lot of Ground, situate in Front Street, near Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

For terms apply to the Subscriber on the Primtses, who has for sale a sett of BLACK SMITH TOOLS—All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, before the first day of January next, as all unsettled at that time, will be put into the hands of proper Officers for recovery.

ALEXANDER SHAW.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 6, 1797.

POWDER

OF the best quality, made and sold by the Subscriber, at the Low End of Monture's Island, on the North side of the Ohio, at a French Crown, by the single pound. Also a quantity of SALT PETRE for Sale.

PHILEMON WATERS.

November 8, 1797

THE Subscriber, respectfully informs his Friends & the Public, that he has opened an *House* of *Entertainment*, at the Sign of the BELL, on the Point of Grants Hill, Fourth Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh. He has furnished his House, and Stables, with every necessary, for the accomodation of Travellers, and others, and assures the Public that nothing, in his power, shall be wanting to accomodate those who will please to call on him.

The Public's Humble Sevt.

JOHN MARIE.

Pittsburgh, November 8, 1797

Taken up as strays two Horse

Colts, the one three years old last spring, a dapple grey, the other one year old last spring, a bright bay, branded on the near shoulder. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

GEORGE M'ELHENEY.

September 27, 1797.

FURRS, for Sale.

THE subscriber has just received a quantity of Furrs, viz. Beaver, Racoon and Wild Cat, which he will sell reasonable for cash. He has also for sale a quantity of best Senecca Oil.

ADAM FUNK.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1797.

I DO hereby certify, that the person of the name of John Mason, who advertised his wife Elizabeth in the Pittsburgh Gazette, is not the John Mason who lives on Lowry's run, on the west side of the Allegheny river.

JOHN SCULL.

Public Notice,

TO the purchasers of Lots in part of Farm No. 3, in the menor of Pittsburgh, that agreeable to the conditions of sale the second payment will become due on the first day of December next.

A. TANNEHILL } Attornies in fact for
S. JONES, } Archd. C. Reed and Elizabeth his wife.

Pittsburgh, November 20, 1797.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable bank of Iron Ore on the north side of Kiskiminitas, about one mile from the big falls, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county; about 100 tons of the ore has been manufactured at the furnace near Pittsburgh, and is supposed to be superior to any yet tried in the Western Country, and it is supposed the body would not be exhausted by a furnace for many years; there is a stream passes through the bank capable of keeping a furnace in blast, and a commodious seat, a remarkable well timbered country adjacent for charcoal, and abundance of stone coal and limestone convenient.

Also a valuable tract of land, containing 326 acres, adjoining said bank, on which is about 60 acres of clear land, six of which is meadow, an excellent bearing orchard of near 200 apple trees, two square log houses and a double barn. The purchaser may depend upon indisputable title for both tracts. Terms will be made known by applying to the owner on the premises.

JOHN JACKSON.

October 30, 1797.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale in the town of Greensburgh on the second Tuesday of December next.

A lot of ground with a two story log house thereon, situate in said town, in street, adjoining the spring lot; also, the undivided moiety including the south end of a tract of land situate in Armstrong township, on the south side of Crooked creek, adjoining the manor of Appleby, containing 394 and an half acres; also one other tract of land situate on the waters of the Four Mile run, on the Chesnut Ridge, containing 150 acres; also, one other tract of land situate north of Conemaugh river, in Armstrong or Wheatfield township, containing 300 acres; also one other tract of land situate in Armstrong township, on the waters of Mahoning, adjoining lands of Samuel Lewis, containing 313 acres and a quarter, to be sold as the property of Bartel Laffer, at the suits of sundry persons.

Also, all the right and title of John Austraw in and to 100 acres and three eighths of land, situate in Donnegal township, adjoining lands of John Rois, James Benford, and William Henry, at the suit of William B. Campbell.

Also, one other tract of land, containing 332 acres and an half, situate on the south side of Crooked creek in Allegheny township, adjoining William Eaknart, William Palmer, and Robert Finney, to be sold as the property of William Mumford and John Lockwood, at the suit of George Klear, Henry Graff and Charles Betters.

Also, all the right of George Fricker in and to an undivided third part of a piece or tract of land situate in Hempfield township, adjoining lands of George Croushour, Peter Aultman, and others, supposed to contain 150 acres, at the suits of sundry persons.

Also, all the right and title of Caleb Stockton in and to 100 acres of land situate in North Huntington township, on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, adjoining lands of Samuel Man, John Probit, and others, taken in execution at the suit of John Hindman.

Also, by virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be sold at the same time and place, the undivided moiety of that certain tract of land lying in Pitt township, Alleg heny county, adjoining land of Elie Coulter, and Hans Nicholas Davis, containing by estimation 300 acres, taken in execution at the suit of Peter Huffnagle, as the property of Michael Huffnagle, and to be sold by me.

JAMES BRADY, sheriff.

November 16, 1797.

Riddel and Davis,

BOOT & SHOE MAKERS,

RESPECFULLY inform their friends and customers of Pittsburgh and its vicinity that they carry on the above business in all its branches, in Market street, next door to the corner of Second street They have just received a quantity of Boot Legs and other materials in their line; and they have on hand a quantity of coarse Shoes, which they will sell on moderate terms.

Pittsburgh, October 27, 1797.

N. B. Orders from the country executed with care and dispatch.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the plantation of John O'Dannel, one mile from Canonsburgh, on the 22d of October last, a white Horse, about 14 hands and an half high, 10 years old, a natural trotter, large feet, shod before, a large mane and tail, his mane some little worn on the top occasioned by the collar, no brand or any other particular mark. Whoever takes up said Horse and brings him to John Warner, on the Coal Hill, or secures dim so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

JOSEPH HENRY.

November 21, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL those in arrears of duty upon their Stills, up to June last, are requested to make payment thereof before the first day of December next, otherwise they will be returned to the attorney of the district, and be dealt with according to law.

JOHN WELLS, Collector of the Revenue Westmoreland County.

Greensburgh, November 14, 1797.

Last Notice.

THE subscriber once more, and for the last time, calls on those who stand indebted to him, to come forward and make payment, or give such obligation as may be satisfactory to him, by the first of January next, as all who neglect this notice, as they have done former ones, may rest assured that compulsory measures will be taken.—And those to whom he is indebted, are requested to present their accounts for settlement.

JOHN M'KEE.

M'Kee's Port, Nov. 26, 1797.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, about the first of May last, a black Steer, supposed to be two years old, with a white spot in his face, a halt in the right ear, and a swallow fork in the left, and some white on his belly, branded O on the left buttock. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BOGGS.

November 26, 1797.

Z. A. Tannehill,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, SILVER AND GOLD SMITH.

HAS opened Shop in the house lately occupied by A. Tannehill, Esq. in Water Street, Pittsburgh, where he purposes carrying on the above branches of business; and flatters himself that by his attention, punctuality and care, to merit the patronage of the public. Warranted Watches for sale. The highest prices given for old Gold and Silver.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 24, 1797.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the Bulletin, published at Rouen, Sept. 19.

GERMANY.

Extract of a letter from Manheim, dated September 1.

This day the Imperial troops begin to encamp near Schœtzingen. This camp will consist of seventy two squadrous of cavalry, and twenty battalions of infantry.

The regiment of Kalemberg departed this morning for the camp. It will be replaced by that of Ferdinand.

By the 4th instant the different camps will be formed.

General Count La Tour will command that of Schœtzingen; that of Ludwigsbourg will be under the orders of the baron de Staader and that of Donau-Eschingen will have the prince of Fustemberg for commander.

The archduke will set off the day after tomorrow to review these camps.

We are assurep that after performing this tour, his royal highness will return and establish his head quarters within our walls.

These military preparations seem to destroy the favorable hopes we had entertained of approaching peace. In the mean time it would be extremely useful to both parties, as well as to the general tranquility of Europe. If the war continues both sides of the Rhine will be devastated.

They are already impoverished by the numerous requisitions and by the presence of the several armies on its borders, who require for their own consumption all the provisions of the first necessity. The misery of the wretched inhabitants is at its height. Commerce is destroyed—Public instruction languishes, and agriculture threatens an entire sterility for the coming year.

PARIS, Sept. 14.

The citizens of Chinon congratulate the council on the 18th Fructidor.

The president announces, that the elders have approved the treaty of peace with Portugal.

The following are the prominent features. The conquests made by each power over the other shall be restored with compensation. They shall observe a strict and RECIPROCAL neutrality. Neither shall furnish to the ene-

nies of the other, ships, provisions, money, nor arms, &c. Portugal shall not admit into its large ports more than six armed vessels belonging to the enemies of the republic, nor more than three vesses into its small ports. Privateers shall not be admitted into them except by stress of weather.—

The council declared valid the elections in St. Domingo of members to the two councils.

September 15.

Rion after felicitating the directory for having broke the conspiracy of the royalists said:

"Among the causes which have brought about the day of the 18th Fructidor, there is one which has not been sufficiently examined. It is the inveteracy with which the conspirators attacked the operations of the executive. In this class is the motion of Pastoret on our connections with America.

"It is notorious, that the English carry on three fourths of their trade by means of American vessels; and as the dress, the manners, the language and the habits of the two nations are perfectly alike, it is evident, that it was difficult to distinguish. Therefore the directory acted justly and conformably to principles and to fact, when they adopted the resolution which orders the capture of American vessels not conformable to the articles of the treaty of 1778.

"I move that the council declare, that there is no room to deliberate on the proposition made by Pastoret in the sitting of the 21 Messidor, and that they repeal the decree naming a committee the members of which were Pastoret, Boissy d'Anglas, Camille, Jourdon, Bailly and Herman, (of the lower Rhine.)—Decreed and the speech of Rion ordered to be printed.

The council determined not to sit on each Decadi.

September 16.

A courier arrived this morning at Mr. Brocaidi's (the Genoese minister) which had bro't intelligence that on the 28th Fructidor there had been an attempt to effect a counter revolution at Genoa, at the head of which were the nobles and the priests. [This was the very day the Royalists began to stir in Paris] there were many killed, and they were overpowered. The courier coming through Lyons on the 23d in the evening found every thing in the same situation. They were still ignorant of what took place here on the 18th.

September 17.

Citizen Letourneur (of Nantz) [not the former Director] is appointed minister of the interior, and Citizen Vimar (of Rouen) that of justice.

September 19.

The commander in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse to the minister of War Scherer.

Head-quarters, Wetzlaer 27th Fructidor—13th Sept.

If I was not persuaded that the Directory would soon do justice to your perfidy, I would only take the trouble to declare to you, that I will no longer correspond with you.

Does it become you to make an address to the armies, you the friend and most active agent of the conspirators; you who have surrounded us with spies; you who have persecuted the friends of the government? Hasten to cause the republicans whom you have betrayed and who abhor you to forget even your name.

(Signed) L. Hoche.

PROCLAMATION
FOR RE-COMMENCING HOSTILITIES.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.
PROCLAMATION

Of the Executive Directory to the French Nation, to the end that the French armies may be complete and ready to march by the 15th of Vendemaire next, Oct. 6.

The 18th Fructidor (Sept. 4) imposed silence on the orators of London who were stationed in Paris. After that very memorable day, the English ambassador pressed to explain himself in a positive manner as to the first object of his legation, set off on his return for England. On her side, Austria suffers herself to be directed by the Cabinet of St. James's, which labours incessantly to distract Europe and foment troubles on the Continent. The Emperor thwarts the wish of his states and that of his court: he resists the peace of which his subjects are in need, and confines himself exclusively to preparations for war. His armaments apprize us of what we ourselves have to do. If the generous loyalty which urged us to subscribe to the articles Leoben is abused; if, [illegible] constantly of peace, nothing is breathes but war, the French nation, which [illegible] of war, because it is desirous of peace [illegible] put itself in a condition to support its dignity; and the valour of its armies must recover its advantages. It is more especially essential fully to convince the enemy that there is no longer in France but one and a sole part, but one sentiment, but one interest, that of a sovereign nation, which is sensible of its greatness, and which wishes to preserve its liberty.—The Executive Directory is swayed by no other motive than these.—The constitutional law authorizes us to provide for the safety of the state.—It is pleased to make you the judges of the reasons which determine it to employ this sacred right.—Your enemies who are not able to resist your courage, have endeavoured to subdue you by stratagem. They deceived you by the shew of negotiation. If they had been sincerely desirous of what they appeared to seek, peace would be now concluded. The Executive Directory hastened to stop the progress of the French armies. It gave itself up with sincerity to the hope of the good understanding which dazzled its sight; and enjoyed, in idea, the means it was about to possess of causing liberty to be beloved, and of procuring for France as great a proportion of happiness in peace, as she had acquired of glory in war. But after having obtained this interruption in the progress of our victories, what did our enemies wish? To gain time, to foment among you intestine divisions, and to take advantage from what would result from them, to cause Frenchmen to massacre each other, until they should be enabled to fall on the remnant of the population, to divide among themselves the shreds of a country thus divided, and to blot out France from the list of nations. Republican good faith could not have suspected this snare of the policy of courts; you must, however, have seen, citizens, whether this plan was not faithfully followed up; the majority of your public functionaries composed the auxiliary army which fought in the bosom of France for your most cruel enemies. They had called hither swarms of those barbarous emigrants who are bent on tearing in pieces the vitals of their country, and of those fanatical priests who are skilled in kindling up every where the murderous zeal of homicidal piety. The national tribune no longer resounded unless with the voices of the deputies of Austria and England, calumniating your defenders, insulting your generals, employing themselves in paralising your government, and reducing it gradually to the absolute nullity which corresponded so well with their royal instructions, and with the views of their constituents. At length the veil is torn off;—the partizans of the foreign Courts are no longer the organs of the national will; the helm of the republic is in the hands of the republicans;—and the people of France have French Representatives. Citizens, in these circumstances, what course ought your magistrates to pursue? Animated by a sincere wish to give to France a peace worthy of her, that is to say, a solid peace, agreeable to her interests, and conformable to her engagements, how are they at this time to repulse the pretensions and elude the frauds of the cabinet of London? How are they to put an end to the indecisive tardiness of the cabinet of Vienna, and to free Austria herself from English influence, the only real obstacle to the peace of Europe? There is but one mode. Since your enemies, in feigning to negotiate, hold themselves in an hostile state, their example forces you again to take up arms, and absolves you, by anticipation, from all the calamities which in their territories are about to be the inevitable result of the rupture of the truce. Ah! if war be a scourge that cannot be too much detested, but the horrors of which fall on those by whom it was provoked, if humanity revolts against those who shed blood, who plunder cities, and lay provinces waste without a necessity; if the author of an iniquitous war be responsible for the death of the men who are killed; for the destruction of the cottages which are burned, for the loss of commerce which ensues, for the provisions which are destroyed, for the violences, disorders, and crimes, which are committed with arms in the hand; if those who feed on the horrors of war, entered into without pretext and without reason, are ferocious monsters, unworthy of the name of men, not merely enemies of the countries which they cause to be laid waste, but of the whole human race:—You who have for six years been forced to fight for your independence! You, who, conquerors and triumphant, laid down your arms to propose and hear the words of peace! You will not have to dread the imprecations, the legitimate anathemas which nature and justice address to your enemies. In returning, against your will, to the bloody contest from which you had withdrawn yourselves, you may protest in the face of the whole world what your intentions have been, and call on Heaven to witness the justice of the cause you are about to defend. Thus, then, citizens, again take up your arms without ceasing to be desirous of peace.

Your government perseveres in offering it on the conditions which appear to it to be meet and compatible. Perhaps the warlike appearance you are about to resume, will suffice to obtain a consent to these conditions; but if they should be refused, you will maintain the honour and the laws of the republic. It is in the name of the nation, it is to fulfil its will, to secure its rights, and to preserve its glory, that the executive power recals to their standards all the soldiers of the country who have withdrawn from them on any cause whatever. The Executive Directory accordingly enjoins its commissioners stationed in the departments, to cause to be executed without delay, and without restriction, the laws 4 Frimaire and 4 Nivose, of the fourth year, together with the resolutions of 4 Ventose, and the subsequent ones, and to cause all the soldiers and requisitions whatever, who are now at their homes, to join by the 15th Vendemaire (Oct. 6.)—Frenchmen is necessary, that at this epoch your armies should be complete, that they should be ready to march, and that their awful and terrible aspect should instantly command that glorious peace, which for six months past ought to have been the fruits of their triumphs. The Executive Directory resoves, that the above proclamation shall be printed, solemnly published and fixed up in all the communes of the Republic by its commissioners stationed at the central departmental administrations; and the war minister shall take all the necessary measures for its speedy execution, of which he shall give an account every three days to the Directory.

(Signed)

REVEILLIERE LEPAUX,
President.

LEGARDE, Secretary-Gen.

DUBLIN, Sept. 12.

Fifty-one traitors have been capitally convicted on the late North East Circuit, the greater part of whom are sentenced to be hanged in the course of the present month. We state this article upon authority, and with concern, for the fate of so many deluded wretches, whose crimes originated not in their own minds, but in the diabolical contrivance of men in a higher class of life who wrote them into the ranks of treason, into which they were too cowardly to enter themselves, and who now pass their time tranquilly, while the victims are stretched in a dungeon, waiting the dreadful summons of the executioner, to be separated forever from a wife and infant family supported by their former care and industry; or helpless parentage, perhaps maintained by their duty and affection!

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, November 11.

Summary view of the intelligence by the last arrivals from Europe, in addition to the detailed account of the proscriptions in France.

The insurrections in Piedmont are nearly quieted. In the correspondence between the Sardinian minister and General Buonaparte, the latter has declared that he had rigidly forbid the French to interfere in the local concerns of his Sardinian majesty. He had also given permission to a Sardinian officer to enter into the fortresses garrisoned by the French troops, to see that no works were constructing by the garrisons.

The new constitution proposed to the Batavian people, has been rejected by one hundred thousand votes against twenty four thousand.

Accounts from Vienna state, that a Mr. Louis had been dispatched from Paris by Barthelemy, the director, to intercede with the emperor for the release of La Fayette and his friends, and that this was assented to by his majesty, on condition of abandoning France and retiring to America.

The Ligurian Republic (Genoa) has been acknowledged by the Dukes of Tuscany and of Parma.

Rumours of war increased in Italy, in August—Mantua was ordered to be supplied with ammunition and provisions—heavy cannon had been conveyed from France to Italy.

The emperor's officers have declined receiving a courier from the Cisalpine republic, declaring that his Imperial majesty knew no such republic.

Another plot of the defenders in Ireland has been detected—it was to murder all the friends of government.

The emperor continues all his preparations for war, and has lately reviewed the Hungarian troops of the levy in mass.

The diet of Ratisbon has published their conclusion respecting a general peace—declaring they are ready to concur and send min[illegible] ters to a general Congress, when appointed, to negociate a peace on the principle of preserving the Germanic constitution and the integrity of the empire.

The French squadron from Toulon has arrived in the Adriatic gulf and joined the Venetian fleet. The destination is not well understood—Certain it is, that the provinces which composed ancient Greece are ripe for insurrection—the Ottoman Porte is alarmed and is taking measures to repel revolutionary principles.

One of the most alarming and fatal effects of the licentiousness of the present democracy in France is the destruction of the national forests. The directory have addressed an urgent message to the Council on the subject. The ruin of those forests cannot be repaired in a century, and France will be compelled to depend on imported timber for ship-building. Not to mention the scarcity of fuel that must ensue; as in France wood is almost the only article of fuel.

A body of the disaffected Poles have gone to Italy and joined Buonaparte's troops—by means of these men, and other renegadoes from all the neighbouring countries, the democratic principles will hereafter creep into all the arbitrary governments of Europe, and gradually extend to Asia. The eye of philosophy should not overlook these trifling facts, as from them may proceed vast revolutions.

Much uneasiness has arisen in Scotland on account of the militia law—At Tranent some dispute arose in August, a mob collected, and the militia fired upon them, killing 12 or 15 of the country people.

The municipality of Verona have fined one Count Ginsti 100 sequins for stiling himself count instead of citizen.

The French minister of marine has suspended the military preparations for landing in England—alledging they are very expensive, and while the British navy is mistress of the sea, he thinks the preparations useless. What a wonderful and timely discovery!!

ALBANY, Nov. 6.

OUR HARBOUR

exhibits at this time a most pleasing sight, evincive of the rapid growth of the commerce of Albany—the flowing canvass of more than 100 vessels now grace our extensive quays and wharves.

OUR CITY

is crowded with waggons loaded with wheat and other rich produce of our soil.—The choicest Beef and Mutton, is sold in our market from 4 to 5 cents a pound.

THE BEEF

putting up for home consumption and exportation was never of so fine a quality as the present season, nor half so abundant.

CHEESE—

To the credit of our dairy farmers, far exceeds all former years, in its superior quality. The price is also moderate.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.

Particulars of the Mutiny on board the British Frigate Hermione.

When about three days out from Cape Nicola Mole, on a cruise, part of the crew were engaged in handing the mizen topsail; the captain speaking sharp to them, two of the men fell from the yards; when the other came down they were reprimanded in harsh terms by the captain, and several of them threatened with punishment; this occasioned much discontent which continued until the next evening, when the mutiny broke out, by throwing double headed shot, &c. about the ship, and other disorderly behaviour.—The first lieutenant went down to enquire what they wanted, & was soon wounded in the arm with a tomahawk; he retired for some time, and when he returned was knocked down with a tomahawk, his throat cut and thrown overboard. After which the sailors proceeded to the cabin in search of the captain, who had locked himself in, but was soon dragged out (after having wounded two or three in defending himself with his sword) and experienced the fate of his unfortunate lieutenant: they afterwards seized upon and murdered every officer in the ship, except a master's mate and two midshipmen.

They then directed their course for La Guira, where they arrived under Spanish colours, and delivered the ship up to the Spanish government, giving out that they had turned their officers adrift in their jolly boat. The Spaniards have since manned the ship and sent her to sea. Our informant further adds, that the crew of the Hermione were a mixture of several nations.

During the despotism of Robespierre, a curious incident happened at Verneuil: A cobler of that place thought proper to put three hogs under arrest, and to put them into the court-yard to eat the grass, and poison the

prisoners with their filth. One of these animals by some means was wounded in the foot. The revolutionary committee was informed of the fact; they met at the prison, and a PROCES VERBAL was composed, in which it was declared that the prisoners had wounded the hog with a counter-revolutionary intention. Diligent enquiry was made through the house to discover the conspirators; but after searching for some time without success, they mounted the Tribunal, and a Jury was summoned to give their opinion of the offence. The jury, in their verdict declared, that from the evidence before them, it appeared that the hog had wounded himself with some broken glass that lay in the court-yard—and so the affair ended. The hogs were removed to give place to horses belonging to another member of the committee; and it was not till after the 9th Thermidor, that the prisoners got rid of these horses or were themselves set at liberty.

RHODE ISLAND.

In the house of representatives a few days since, a motion for calling a convention to form a constitution for that state, was negatived by a large majority. James Burril, jun. esq. was chosen attorney general, in the room of Hon. Ray Green, elected federal senator.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 2.

As many of our readers are people of business who are desirous of knowing the origin of the late extraordinary revolution in France, and have not attended minutely to the history of parties, and the causes which have led to the late catastrophe, we will endeavour to state briefly the principal points in the progress of this affair.

The convention which framed the present constitution of France, convinced of the opposition which would be made to its establishment, both by royalists and republicans of different sentiments, and afraid to trust it to a legislature chosen by the primary assemblies, resolved to secure its permanence by the following expedient. They determined to elect two-thirds of the new legislature by lot, out of the convention; thus securing a majority of the legislative who were friendly to the constitution. One third of these two thirds was to go out by lot, at the end of a year, and be replaced by an election, and the last third at the end of two years.

In this manner, it was supposed, the nation would become reconciled to this form of government and the constitution would escape the danger of an overthrow; a danger which the fate of two preceding constitutions had rendered probable. It was thus the plea of state necessity, the excuse for arbitrary measures, among republicans as well as monarchists, was urged to justify a direct and daring usurpation of the rights of suffrage. To confirm and give validity to this arbitrary step, the convention procured from the primary assemblies, an assent or vote of ratification of this usurpation.

Thus far the scheme of the jacobins to secure their own power, succeeded. But it was necessary also to procure an executive of their own stamp. For this purpose the council of five hundred adopted a finesse as novel as it was base and contemptible. That council, by the constitution, nominates 50 men, out of whom the council elects five for directors. To put it out of the power of the council of elders to defeat their project, the council of five hundred, nominated five persons to their liking, who were men of character and note in the revolution; the rest of the number were persons of obscure life, or persons unknown. There was no alternative—the council of elders had no choice, but to appoint the five to the directory who had been designated to them by the other council.—Thus the jacobins triumphed over the nation and over justice.—The nation submitted, and a vigorous and victorious campaign in Italy amused them for that year.

At the approach of the election the last spring, the directory and their partizans, knowing the public opinion to be against them, and fearing the consequence of a free election by which one third of the councils might be changed in sentiment as well as men, spared neither money nor pains to secure the choice of men of their own stamp. They even went so far as to name, to some departments, the men they wished to have chosen. Their intrigues however were ineffectual; the system of terror was laid aside, and the primary assemblies, being tolerably free to act, directed the election, in such a way, as to put into the councils a majority of members hostile to the jacobinical and tyrannical government of the directory.

The directory and the jacobins say, the new third are mostly royalists, emigrants and proscribed priests, who are returned to France. If this is fact, nothing more clearly demonstrates, that the majority of the French nation wish for a restoration of monarchy; otherwise they would not have elected such men to the two councils.

However this may be, the election of such men as Barthelemy and Pichegru to the first posts in government, was a death blow to the sanguinary jacobins; and it was easy to see by the first measures of the council of five hundred, after the new members had taken their seats, that no cordiality could subsist between men who wished for peace on reasonable terms, and men who glory in plundering the world and reducing all weak states to abject submission.

The council of five hundred took early steps to restore many exiled persons to their country. Whether this was with a view to restore monarchy or not, we cannot determine—it might be done solely with a view to justice and humanity. At any rate this conduct in the council was sufficient cause of censure for their enemies, the sanguinary faction of jacobins; who immediately accused them of a design to restore monarchy. The council maintained their ground with boldness—they charged the directory with many unconstitutial acts—among which were the suffering Buonaparte to overthrow the government of Venice and that of Genoa; and the decree of March 2d for seizing and confiscating American vessels.

These things doubtless irritated the Directory; but they dissembled while with unexampled secrecy, they formed a project, the most audacious and unwarrantable, as well as the most daring, that is recorded in history.—They ordered a division of the army of the Rhine to march towards Paris. This alarmed the council, who remonstrated and took spirited measures to trace this movement to its source, in order to punish the author, for infringing the constitution, by marching troops within twelve leagues of the legislature.—The directory denied that they had given the order—General Hoche and Richepause eluded the enquiry, and the council were not able to trace the order to its source.

As the Directory (by the Directory, is all along meant, the three Jacobine members, forming the Triumvirate, or Usurps) were not prepared to put their plan in execution, they dissembled most profoundly and ordered the troops to retrograde.—In the mean time the better to accomplish their views, they were busy, in preparing their plans, one of which was to dismiss from office all men in the different departments, on whom they could not rely for support. In this manner they proceeded, strengthening their interest in the country, & especially tampering with the armies, by which means they procured those violent addresses which have been published. Their instruments thus prepared, the blow was struck on the fourth of September.

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTE.

In June 1779, died in England, Mrs. Ross celebrated for her beauty and constancy.—Having met with opposition in her engagement with Capt. Charles Ross, she followed him with men's cloaths to America: where after such a research and fatigue as scarce any of her sex could have undergone, she found him in the woods lying for dead, with a poisoned wound, after a skirmish with the Indians; when, having previously studied surgery in England, she saved his life by sucking his wound, and nursing him with scarce a covering, for a space of six weeks; during which time she remained unsuspected by him, having died her face with lime and bark: The captain recovering, they removed into Philadelphia; where, as soon as she had found a clergyman to join her to him forever, she appeared as herself, the priest accompanying her.

They lived four years in a fondness that could only be interrupted by her declining health, the fatigue she had undergone, and the poison not properly expelled, which she had imbibed from his wound, undermining her constitution: the knowledge he had of it, and piercing regret for having been the occasion, affecting him still more sensibly, he died with a broken heart at John's town.

She lived to return, and implore forgiveness of her family, whom she had distressed so long by their ignorance of her destiny. She died in consequence of her grief and affection, at the age of twenty-six.

Blank Indentures, Summonses, &c, for sale at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh

THOMAS GREGG,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that his INN, the sign of the *INDIAN QUEEN*, formerly occupied by Mr. Andrew Watson, near the corner of Market and Front Streets, is open for their reception.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1797.

Five Guineas Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable on the night of the first of November, a large bay Mare, 6 years old next spring, hanging mane and switch tail, about 15 hands and an half or 16 hands high, shod all round, trots remarkable high and fast, has been used to drawing in a carriage, has a small star in her forehead, and a few white spots under the saddle, her ears lately trim'd, long and projecting, with a singular lump a little back of her withers, occasioned by running a snag into her last summer when rolling. Whoever returns said Mare to Col. Presley Nevill, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, or to the subscriber in Frederick county, state of Virginia, Shanandoah river, 2 miles from Capt. Snicker's ferry, shall receive the above reward on conviction of the thief.

JOHN HORMSLEY.

November 5, 1797.

N. B. The above Mare is branded on her buttock thus I W

Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in the Borough of Pittsburgh, a negro indented servant named JAMES SNOW, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 28 years of age, a handsome looking fellow, talks a great deal, and tolerably well, had on a London smoak cloth coat, a black striped cassimer jacket, a pair of drab coloured striped overalls—he took with him other cloaths. Whoever apprehends him so that the subscriber may get him again shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM M'MILLEN

December 1, 1797.

The partnership of Hale

and O'Hara, is dissolved this day by mutual consent—all persons indebted to said firm, are requested to settle their accounts with the subscriber, who is duly authorised to settle the same.

EDWARD HALE.

Franklin, November 6, 1797.

Came to the plantation

of the subscriber living in Beaver township Allegheny county, two STEERS & a COW One of the Steers is a brown, with a little white on his rump, a crop off the left ear, & the points of both his horns sawed off; the other red, with white on the back, and white face, a swallow fork out of the left ear, and a halfpenny out of the right. The Cow is red with a white face, and has a hole in each ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

CHARLES PHILLIS.

December 1, 1797.

Came to the plantation

of the subscriber living in St. Clair townhip, Allegheny county, on the 7th instant, a bay Horse, about 8 years old, shod all round, a small star and snip, on the one side of his nose, a few saddle marks, about 13 hands and an half high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN KENNEDY.

November 25, 1797.

Broke into the inclosure

of the subscriber living on Montour's run, about the last of October, a likely sorrel Horse, with a large blaze in his face, has a large scum on the right eye, shod round, no brand, had on a small bell and yoke. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN STEPHENSON.

November 28, 1797.

Came to the subscriber's

living at Mr. Brison's Mill, a white Calf, with some black spots interspersed, and a crop on the right ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

SAMUEL DILWORTH.

November 25, 1797.

Books by Auction.

WILL be positively sold on Tuesday evening next at five o'clock, at the house of Mr. Morrow, a large and valuable collection of Books, among which are the following, viz.

Hume, Smollet, and Barlow's History of England to 1796; Wynden's Travels; De Genlis's Theatre of Education; Lock on the Human Understanding; Lock on Education; Philosophical Dictionary; Johnson's Lives of the British Poets; Pope's Works; Pope's Iliad and Odyssy; Gibbons's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire; Cooke's Voyages, with all the Circumnavigators—6 volumes; Robertson's Scotland; Robertson's India; Raynal's East and West Indies; Langhorn's Plutarch; Biog[illegible] Dictionary; Montesquie's Spirit [illegible] Bracken's Fariery; Dryden's Vir[illegible] Lost; Paradise Regained; [illegible]ks; Macheavel's Works; Par[illegible] Classicks—3 vols. State Tryals—[illegible] quarto; Goldsmith's Greece; Goldsmith's Rome; Goldsmith's Essays; Wooderfull Magazine; a parcel of German and French Books; small Histories, by the dozen; Parliamentary Debates—14 vols. &c. &c.

N. B. The Proprietor was unable to attend the sale advertised on a former occasion, on account of a severe fit of sickness, which he hopes will prove a sufficient excuse to the gentlemen who were disappointed on that evening.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1797.

Nathan Scothorn,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, SILVER AND GOLD SMITH.

HAS opened Shop in the House lately occupied by Thomas Lukins, cabinet maker, in Front street, next door but one to Samuel M'Cord's, where he purposes carrying on the above branches of business, and flatters himself that by his attention and care to merit the patronage of the public. The highest price given for old Gold, Silver and Brass.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1797.

BY virtue of an order of Orphan's Court of the County of Allegheny, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Tuesday the 19th of December next, on the premises, a certain messuage and lot of ground with the appurtenances, situate in Elizabeth Town, adjoining lots of Stephen Bayard, Thomas Woods, and the street next Monongahela river—also, another lot in the same town, marked on the general plan thereof No. 19, being part of the real estate of James Stewart, deceased. Attendance will be given by Hannah Stewart, administratrix, &c. of said deceased.

By order of the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Clerk.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1797.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this City, dated at Paris, Sept. 28—29.

"As for news, I have none but what you know I suppose; the 18th Fructidor has been heard of, no doubt. The Commissioners, Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall, arrived last night—Mr. Gerry is expected to-day. We cannot say what will be the event, but expect they will be favorably received, and hope may be successful.

"Sept. 29. I have not learnt any thing worth your notice since."

A gentleman of this city now in France, in a letter to his friend, dated Paris, 30th September, writes that Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Marshall had arrived there, and were treated with much austerity by Citizens Fauchet and Adet, who were appointed to confer with the American Commissioners.

The terrible tribunal of the INQUISITION has been suppressed in Spain, and the event lately announced in the Madrid Gazette. This wise measure may probably encrease the number of Malcontents in that country. Those who have lost the situations which they held under that tribunal, may become the most active revolutionists. The step from despotism to anarchy is but a short one.

[LONDON PAPER.]

The Governor of South Carolina, and of Georgia, have severally issued Proclamations offering rewards for the discovery of persons that have attempted to make enrolments of men, which are not only improper or illegal, but if not timely checked may tend to involve us in war with nations with whom we are at peace.

FOR SALE.

A TWO Story Frame Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate in Morgan Town, Virginia. The Houſe is very large and commodious, and the ſtand ſuperior to any in the place, being fronting the Court houſe, on the corner of the ſtreet. The terms will be moderate. Flour and wheat will be taken in part payment of the purchaſe money.—For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber living in ſaid houſe at the ſign of the ſhip.

ALEXANDER M'INTIRE.

Morgan Tonw, October 10, 1797.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

IN Pitt townſhip, Allegheny county, lying on the great road from Pittſburgh to Philadelphia, 7 miles from Pittſburgh, and one from the river Monongahela. It contains upwards of 300 acres, [illegible]ich are cleared and under good f[illegible] are 15 acres of excellent meado[illegible]ore may be made; there are o[illegible]es a good ſquare log dwelling H[illegible] double barn with a ſhingle roof, a gri[illegible]d ſaw mill almoſt new, a good ſtill houſe, alſo an orchard of 140 apple trees. An indiſputable title will be given, and any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

ABDIEL M'CLURE.

September 6, 1797.

Weſtmoreland County, Pennſylvania

SEPTEMBER 18, 1797

THE Subſcriber, having been ſolicited to build a Mill on the Youghiogeny river, between Sewickly and Jacob's creek, where it will be neceſſary to erect a Dam, five feet high, acroſs the Bed of the river. I have conſented to undertake this uſeful and important work, provided I can obtain authority from the Legiſlature for the purpoſe; on condition that I ſhall ſo conſtruct my dam, with ſufficient Locks as to paſs Boats, up and down, free of expence, and without longer detention than ten minutes to each boat.

This therefore, is to give public notice, that I ſhall petition the Legiſlature of the ſtate, at the commencement of their ſeſſion next December, for a law authoriſing me ſo to do. If any of the land holders or inhabitants, on the banks or waters of the river, have objection thereto, they are earneſtly requeſted to make the ſame known, in time to the Legiſlature, with their reaſons for ſuch objections.

The Yoghiogany, being generally full of water during the months of February, March April and May, the contemplated dam will be no obſtruction to the paſſage of Fiſh up the river: On the contrary, it will form a nurſery for the propagation and preſervation of Fiſh, during dry ſeaſons.

The ſerious difficulties and diſtreſſes, yearly experienced by the poorer inhabitants of Weſtmoreland, Fayette, Waſhingtoun and Allegheny counties, from the want of ſufficient Mill-ſeats, have induced a number of reſpectable freeholders, of thoſe counties, to unite in recommending the PRAYER of my petition to the Legiſlature; and I flatter myſelf, that my undertaking will meet as it certainly merits, the approbation of ALL perſons intereſted in the proſperity of our country. 6t.

JAMES M'GREW.

Flax and Hemp Seed

IS much ſaught after by the ſubſcriber, who is now erecting an Oil Mill on the Yough river, near Connellſville, where he intends giving the moſt generous prices for the above articles either in Caſh, Bar-Iron or Oil, as may beſt ſuit thoſe who would wiſh to exchange.

NATHANIEL GIBSON.

Yough Forge, Auguſt 19, 1797.

James Anderſon,

SADDLER, HARNESS AND TRUNK MAKER.

HAS removed to Fourth ſtreet, three doors from Market ſtreet, where he continues to make and ſell for Caſh or Country Produce, on the loweſt terms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles of all kinds, together with Saddle Bags, Plow and Waggon Harneſs, Trunks for travelling or packing.

Eight Shillings and Four Pence for Cow Tails per hundred if delivered at his ſhop.

Pittſburgh, October 6, 1797. 6m

Public Notice.

WILL be ſold on the firſt Monday of December next, at public auction, at WILLIAM MORROW's, in the the town of Pittſburgh, all the LOTS in the flouriſhing own of Meadville, that remain unſold at that time Plan of ſaid town may be ſeen at the Recorder's Office, or at Meſſrs. Abner and aeſſe Barker's. The ſale will commence at hree o'clock on ſaid day, and continue until ell is ſold. Attendance will be given, and onditions made known by

DAVID MAED.

Sept. 6. 1797.

N. B. A credit will be given for the greater part of the purchaſe money. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe Lots before the day of ſale, may be accommodated by applying to Anber and Jeſſe Barker, in Pittsburgh.

Hemp Wanted.

A GENEROUS price will be given by the ſubſcribers for ſound, clean HEMP, at the Rope-walk in Pittſburgh, where Ropes of all kinds may be had.

IRWIN & M'LEOD.

Auguſt 18, 1797.

PROPOSALS.

For publiſhing by ſubſcription,
An entire New Work, entitled,
THE AMERICAN

Univerſal Gazetteer.

OR A GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY;

Containing

A full and authentic deſcription of all the empires, kingdoms, republics, ſtates, provinces, iſlands, cities, chief towns, ſeas, harbours, bays, rivers, lakes, mountains, caves, capes and promontories in the known world:

Together with

The government, cuſtoms, manners, and religion of the inhabitants; the ſituation, extent, bounds, climate, ſoil, and natural productions of each country; the curioſities, trade and manufactures of the cities and towns; their longitude, from the meridian of Philadelphia; their latitude, bearings and diſtances from remarkable places; the ſieges they have undergone, and the battles that have been fought near them; including the FULLEST and moſt AUTHENTIC account of the climate, ſoil, productions, curioſities, trade and manufacture of the United States; their counties, cities, towns, villages, &c.

By JOSEPH SCOTT,
Author of the United States Gazetteer.

CONDITIONS.

I. The American Univerſal Gazetteer ſhall be printed in a handſome octavo, in an elegant manner, on a new type, and good paper.

II. When 500 copies are ſubſcribed for, the work will immediately be put to preſs.

III. It will be printed in numbers, containing fifty ſix pages, at one fourth of a dollar.

IV. With the work will be delivered twenty five maps, elegantly engraved, and two plates illuſtrative of the firſt principles of geography and aſtronomy.

V. The work will be compriſed in twenty eight or thirty numbers—if it exceeds thirty, the exceſs will be given gratis—the whole making four handſome volumes.

VI. One number is to be delivered every two weeks, the money for which is to be paid on delivery.

VII. Subſcribers who diſapprove of the work, on the publication of the firſt number, are at liberty to return it, and ſhall have their money repaid.

VIII. A liſt of the ſubſcribers, as patroniſers of the work will be annexed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the author, No. 130, South Second Street, Philadelphia, and by *John Scull*, Pittſburgh.

Philadelphia, June 21ſt, 1797.

NOTICE

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are earneſtly requeſted to come forward and ſettle their accounts before the 25th day of December next, as all unſettled accounts at that time will be put in proper officers hands for recovery.

JACOB BELTZHOOVER.

November 15, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 2d of October laſt from the ſubſcriber living in Lancaſter, Pennſylvania, an apprentice to the Hatter Buſineſs, named JOHN EICHOLTZ, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſtrong and well built, dark brown hair, and dark complexion. Had on or took with him a bottle green cloth coat, a ſhort ſnuff coloured chain coattee, nankeen overalls and breeches, black ſattin jacket, and ſome ſtriped jackets, blue ſtriped ſtockings and fine black faſhionable hat. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward with reaſonable charges if brought home.

FREDERICK FRICK.

Lancaſter, November 4, 1797.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

A TWO Story Brick Houſe and Blackſmith ſhop, completely finiſhed, together with a ſhare in a well, and lot of ground, fronting the public ſquare in the borough of Pittſburgh. Reaſonable credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money. Apply on the premiſes to

GEORGE M'GONNEGLE.

November 14, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber intending ſhortly to leave this place, requeſts all thoſe who have any demands againſt him to bring in their accounts to A. Tannehill, Eſq. in whoſe hands his books are left for ſettlement—and thoſe indebted to him are requeſted to make immediate payment, to prevent their accounts being put in ſuit. Thoſe who have left work for repair are requeſted to call for it.

SOLOMON COOK.

Pittſburgh, November 13, 1797.

To be ſold at Private Sale.

THREE Tracts of Land, in Weſtmoreland county. One ſituate on the waters of Plumb creek, containing 458 acres, the land is of the firſt quality, and is capable of great improvement.

One other Tract of 410 acres, adjoining the old Kittanning manor—this is alſo of the firſt quality, and very valuable, within one mile and an half of the Allegheny, and near the mouth of Crooked creek.

The other Tract contains 436 acres, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Crooked creek, 5 or 6 miles from the Allegheny river—this land is of a good quality.

Theſe lands are daily increaſing in value and in the courſe of a ſhort time will command double their preſent price. They will be ſold cheap for caſh. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. SAMUEL DOUGLASS, in Newport, on the Conemaugh, who will ſhew the land, and is fully authoriſed to make the neceſſary conveyances. The title is indiſputable, and the lands are free from taxes and other incumbrances.

Alſo, for ſale, a Donation Tract of Land, for 500 acres, being in the ſecond diſtrict, No. 177, on the waters of Shenango. For terms apply to Captain J. G. HERON, in Pittſburgh.

ROBERT SEMPLE.

November 13, 1797.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on Tueſday the 5th day of December next, at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittſburgh,

One Tract of Land ſituated in Mifflin townſhip, adjoining lands of the heirs of William Neil, James M'Kinny, James Colhoon, and Alexander Snodgraſs, containing 275 acres. Taken in execution as the property of John Gray, at the ſuit of John M'Kee.

One other Tract of Land in Pitt townſhip, adjoining lands of Wm. Scott, Alexander Neigly, and the Allegheny river.—Taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee, at the ſuit of Francis M'Farland and others, containing 75 acres.

One other Tract of Land ſituate in Pitt townſhip, adjoining land of Jacob Buckhart and others, containing 300 acres, on which land is a Griſt Mill. Taken in execution as the property of Abdiel M'Clure, at the ſuit of Daniel Adgate & Co. and to be ſold by

JAMES SEMPLE, Sheriff.

November 16, 1797.

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hands and ſeals of the Hon. Alexander Addiſon, Preſident of the Courts within the Fifth Circuit, John M'Dowell and John Gibſon, Eſqrs. aſſociate Judges for the county of Allegheny, aſſigned and appointed to hear, try and determine all and every the indictments and preſentments made or taken for or concerning all treaſons, murders, and ſuch other crimes as by the laws of the ſtate of Pennſylvania are made capital or felonies of death, and alſo all other offences, crimes and miſdemeanors which have been or ſhall be committed or perpetrated within the ſaid county, and to deliver the jail of the ſaid county of all perſons which are or ſhall be hereafter committed for the crimes aforeſaid, and to the Sheriff of the county of Allegheny directed.

Public Notice is hereby given, to all thoſe who will proſecute againſt any ſuch priſoners, that they be at Pittſburgh, at a court there to be held on the firſt Monday of December next, then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt. And all juſtices of the peace, the coroner and conſtables within the ſaid county, are hereby commanded to appear in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf belong to be done.

Dated at Pittſburgh, November the 13th, 1797.

JAMES SEMPLE, Sheriff.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſtmoreland county, Hempfield townſhip, on the 13th inſtant, a light bay Horſe, 5 years old laſt ſpring, abour 15 hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, and a ſnip, rather on one ſide his noſe, a very large mane, hanging on both ſides of his neck, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid thief and proſecutes him to conviction, and ſecures ſaid horſe ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the horſe alone, and if bro't home reaſonable expences, paid by

DAVID SCHROEDER.

November 17, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber either by bond, note or book account, are requeſted to make payment on or before the 12th of December next. He hopes they will not neglect this notice as no other of the kind will be given—approved of country produce will be taken in payment. He wiſhes to inform his cuſtomers that he continues to do buſineſs as uſual.

Thoſe who have demands againſt them on my docket are requeſted to come forward and ſettle them to prevent further coſts.

JOHN HERON.

Verſailles townſhip, Allegheny county, November 14, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber about one mile and an half from Slippery Rock, on the road leading from Pittſburgh to Franklin, a black Horſe, about 15 hands high, 5 years old laſt May, a natural trotter; one white hough, a ſmall ſaddle mark on the near ſide, had on a ſmall Bell. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and delivers him to the ſubſcriber living within one mile of Col. Cook's, on the Monongahela river, ſhall have the above reward.

CALEB RODES.

November 14, 1797.

HAVING paſſed three notes to George Loveleſs, living in Allegheny county, one dated the 2d October 1792, for forty two pounds ſeventeen ſhillings & nine pence halfpenny; one of the ſame date for twenty four pounds fourteen ſhillings and five pence halfpenny, and the other dated 3d October 1792, for thirty five pounds. This is to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them until a final ſettlement is made between him and me.

JAMES BARCKLEY.

Peter's creek, Waſhington county, Nov. 13. 1797.

Notice is hereby given to all perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of Andrew Grimes, late of Mifflin townſhip deceaſed, to bring them forward to the houſe of the ſubſcriber on or before the 25th of November next, properly atteſted for ſettlement, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment by that time as no longer indulgence will be given.

THO. B. PATTERSON, adminiſtr.

Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, October 25, 1797.

Doctor Richard Murray

HAS again commenced the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY. He may be conſulted at the Houſe of STEEL SEMPLE, Eſq; Attorney at Law, in Second Street.

Pittſburgh, October 26, 1797.

To be ſold at private ſale.

A Small tract of Donation Land, lying on the waters of Niſhanac; and a quarter Lot in Fourth ſtreet, with a ſmall Brick Houſe thereon. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes in Pittſburgh. The terms will be made eaſy.

JOSHUA COOK.

November 1, 1797.

N. B. If the Houſe and Lot is not ſold before next April, they will be rented.

Broke into the incloſure of the

ſubſcriber living in Weſtmoreland county, Waſhington townſhip, on the 10th of this inſtant, a cheſnut ſorrel Mare, ſuppoſed to be 6 or 7 years old, about 15 hands high, both hind feet white, and one leg white partly to the knee joint, a blaze and ſnip in his face, a natural trotter, ſhod before, no brand or ear mark. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WYLIE.

October 26, 1797.

Benjamin Herr,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Store to the houſe lately occupied by John Walls, in Wood ſtreet, where he has opened an aſſortment of *DRY GOODS* and *GROCERIES*, and ſome Medicine, with directions, Engliſh Salts, Aloes, and Juniper Oil.

Alſo a quantity of other articles, to wit. Poulting Cloths, (inſured) Mill Irons and Mill Saws, Caſtings and Barr Iron, by wholeſale or retail, Dutch Scythes, ſmiths vices, riſles, men and women's ſaddles, earthen ware. Alſo a large quantity of ſole and upper Leather, and Gun Powder, &c. which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh or country produce.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 6, 1797.

RAGS.

The higheſt price will be given for clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS, by the Printer.